

The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME XL.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1880.

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WILMINGTON POST

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.
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Eight (8) lines, Nonpareil type, constitute a square.
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All communications on business should be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.
All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

Thanksgiving Day Proclamation.
At no period of their history since the United States became a nation has this people had so abundant and so universal reasons for joy and gratitude at the favor of Almighty God, or been subject to so profound an obligation to give thanks for His loving kindness, and humbly to implore His continued care and protection.

Health, wealth, and prosperity throughout all our borders; peace, honor, and friendship with all the world; firm and faithful adherence by the great body of our population to the principles of liberty and justice, which have made our greatness as a nation, and to the wise institutions and strong frame of government and society which will perpetuate it; for all these let the thanks of a happy and united people, as with one voice, ascend to the Giver of all good.

I, therefore, recommend that on Thursday, the 25th day of November next, the people meet in their respective places of worship to make their acknowledgments to Almighty God for His bounties and His protection, and to offer to Him prayers for their continuance.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.
Done at the city of Washington this first day of November, the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fifth.

[SEAL.] R. B. HAYES.
By the President:

WILLIAM M. EVARTS,
Secretary of State.

ADVICE TO DEMOCRATS.

There are many Democrats, or men who vote that ticket, who are glad to say, who condemn the action of the infamous rascals who defrauded 1,040 men of the right of suffrage on Tuesday the 2nd instant. But these same men will allow these same rascals to perpetuate the same kind of work on every election day, unless Republicans take the matter in hand and punish these fellows as they should be. But if they cannot be punished under the law, on account of the officers of the law being in sympathy with them, then the Republicans will have to resort to a more summary way of dealing with them. A man is not entitled to the right of suffrage who will not fight for it, and we hope the leaders of the Democratic party will recollect the warning we now give them. Things cannot be done here which their White League brethren are in the habit of doing in Mississippi, and should they ever try it again the good people of this city will suffer as they have never experienced before. If the law abiding and good citizens could be saved, and the rascals properly dealt with, then we should rejoice at it. But it cannot be so. Therefore, we hope never to again see 1,000 Republicans disfranchised in Wilmington.

THE FIRST DISTRICT.

We gather from the *Chronicle* that there has been serious fraud in the Albemarle district, and that Grandy is in fact elected. We know that our friend Dr. John does not deal in trifles and that he would not take a position which he was not convinced could be sustained.

Among the things done by a canvassing board composed of 6 Democrats and 2 Republicans, was to throw out Nisquot and Providence precincts in Pasquotank county, making a Republican loss of 105 votes, for the reason that the polls did not open till a few minutes after 7 o'clock in the morning, and that they began to count before the polls were closed.

The *Chronicle* adds that the evidence is conclusive that Grandy's rightful majority is over 600, and that it is in possession of glaring irregularities all over the district constituting outrageous frauds, and that Grandy will contest the seat.

The steamer Rhode Island, in a very thick fog run on the rocks at Bonnet Point on the Narragansett, and is a total wreck. No lives were lost.

THE OFFICIAL CANVASS OF THE THIRD DISTRICT.

We present below the official vote of the Third Congressional District: Shackleford's majority.

	Shackleford's majority
Carteret	202
Columbus	282
Duplin	221
Sampson	211
Harrell	229
Moore	186
Columbia	684
New Hanover	898
Brunswick	106
Pender	232
Bladen	32
Cumberland	82
	2,807
	1,017

There has already been frauds enough reported to have made Mr. Canaday's majority 673 over all. In New Hanover alone, over one thousand men were prevented from voting by the most outrageous frauds ever perpetrated. And the supervisors are reporting every day new ones. Mr. Canaday has decided to contest the election, and there can be no doubt of his getting the seat. It is thought that many of the frauds will be traced to Mr. Shackleford's own political door. But more of that in the future. Mr. Shackleford certainly has not been fairly elected, and cannot expect to keep the seat. And it is to be hoped that he has honesty enough to refuse a certificate obtained by such frauds.

AN OUTRAGE AT WADESBORO.

J. P. McRae, Esq., Postmaster at Wadesboro, N. C., to Judge Buxton:

WADESBORO, N. C., Nov. 3, 1880.

JUDGE BUXTON:

DEAR SIR:—I write to you to say that I am sorry that I cannot make a good report from this place. There was a disturbance in the early part of the day, which broke up the voting, and a large number went home without voting. I did all I could to get a fair election, but failed. I went before the Commissioners and asked them to give us a legal number of Judges. They refused to do so, and said if there was any vacancy on day of election the Registrar could put on Republicans. That also he refused to do here in case of a vacancy which occurred. The Registrar acted very badly all the time. I never have seen so much unlawful work. The Judges ruled out men clearly entitled to vote, and voted many not entitled. They came to me in the evening and wanted me to try to get the Republicans to vote again. I did not feel it my duty, after so much illegal work, to do anything that would cover it, so I let it go by the board. There were only 29 Republican votes cast, when there should have been over 300 Republican votes.

I have reported the condition to Mr. Cooper, Chairman, and asked him to have the matter looked into. If the law is not enforced, we might just as well have no election. I have not the time to give a further detailed account.

Yours in haste,
J. P. McRAE.

THE STATE.

We do not undertake to give the figures of the state election this week, because we have no confidence in their reliability so far as published. There have been so many precincts thrown out for insufficient purposes, so much cheating and actual fraud, that we do not care to encounter our columns with what in so many cases will turn out to be "lying figures."

What is true of the reported state vote is also true of the Congressional reports. There is not probably a single district which has not some controversial point, and some of them have enough to change results.

As far as the wild returns are reported, they assign to Jarvis from five to seven thousand majority, and what is true of the gubernatorial candidates is also substantially true of the rest of the state and the Presidential tickets, although Hancock pretty constantly runs ahead of Jarvis. It is also true that almost in all cases Buxton gains over the 1876 vote and also over the Garfield vote. Take for instance the counties of Orange, Johnson, Burke, Pender, Moore, Cumberland, Martin and Brunswick, and almost all the Second district, and a majority of other counties, as reported, Buxton leads Garfield.

The following is the vote of Pasquotank county, counting the precincts of Nixonton, and Providence: Buxton, 1,307; Jarvis, 638; Grandy, Rep., 1,216; Latham, Dem., 687, for Congress.

Dare county has gone Republican, and Sampson Rep., is elected to the legislature.

When that eminent body the state returning board meets, consisting of Jarvis and all the executive officers, there will be great light shed on what is now a smoky subject, and without doubt they will count themselves in any way.

THE PERJURED WITNESSES.

In addition to the brief statement on the inside, we give from the *Times* the summary of the testimony of S. S. Morey and James O'Brien. They will both be indicted for perjury, if they have not already been.

The interest in the confessions of S. S. Morey and James O'Brien, the two perjured witnesses who swore in the Philp case that they personally knew the mythical H. L. Morey, to whom the forged Chinese letter was addressed, was in nowise abated yesterday, and crowds thronged the District Attorney's office all day, intent on learning who are implicated by the statements of the two men. At no time since the exposure of the Tweed Ring has there been more excitement among local Democratic politicians than that which has been created by the astounding developments which have followed the perpetration of the Morey forgery.

The Chinese letter, which was relied on by the Democrats to carry the election for Gen. Hancock, has proved a perfect Nemesis to the party, and the politicians are anxiously asking where the avenging hand will strike first. They found small consolation in the District Attorney's office, however, yesterday. Mr. Bell, in whose hands the case of the two perjured rests, was as silent as the grave, and to all questions as to what was to be done, or who is implicated, his one answer was, "I can't say yet." Col. Bliss and Mr. Davenport remained in the office, neglecting their private business, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 5 in the evening, hurrying to and fro from one room to another and working hard in aiding Mr. Bell in the work he is engaged in. There was an air of mystery about the office which no man not in the secret could fathom. The only certainty is that Samuel S. Morey has seriously implicated certain prominent Democrats of this city, and that indictments have already been drawn against these men. Who they are will not be known until they have been arrested, which will probably be very soon.

Justice Morgan reached the District Attorney's office at 10 o'clock, and, entering an inner room, sent for Samuel S. Morey. The perjured witness hobbled painfully into the room on his crutches, and took his seat. The Hon. Edwin M. Stoughton, Col. Geo. Bliss, Assistant District Attorneys Bell and Rollins, John L. Davenport, and Col. Henry J. Johnson of Cumberland, Md., were also in the room. Morey's confession, made on Wednesday, was read to him, and he signed his name as he said the mythical H. L. Morey signed his, in a "bold, coarse hand." James O'Brien, who personated Robert Linday, was then called before the Justice, and signed the statement made by him on Wednesday. Justice Morgan held both men to bail in the sum of \$5,000 to answer before the Grand Jury for the crime of perjury. These proceedings lasted two hours and a half.

It seems at last to be a settled thing that General Joseph R. Hawley will be elected Senator of Connecticut in place of William W. Eaton, whose term expires. This arrangement seems to have been assented to generally by the leading Republicans of Connecticut, including her most eminent men. The *Hartford Post* yields him its cordial support and the New Haven *Journal* says that whatever course it thought proper to take heretofore in regard to General Hawley it is now heartily in favor of his election as Senator, because it believes him in every way fitted for the position, and because he has earned it, and because he is unmistakably the choice of the Republicans of the state. There are many old friends of the General out of the state and in nearly every part of the country whose heart will beat quicker when they see him sit down in those august halls.

Advices from Carbonate, N. F., state that the outrage to American fishermen has been thoroughly investigated. Inspector Carby was dispatched to a small point on Conception Bay, where he arrested five lads and brought them to Carbonate, where they were tried before Magistrate McNeil. Four were fined for throwing stones at the crew of the Minnesota while they were in the act of taking off bait. The other was discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

The Democrats in Sampson county were bold in their bull-dozing of voters. When they could not buy or purchase a vote, they openly threatened to discharge their employees if they voted the Republican ticket. In some cases they drove men off their lands because they voted for the Republican candidates. And yet, Hancock wanted a "full ballot, a free vote and a fair count."

Latest.

Gen. Garfield last week tendered to Governor Foster his resignation as a member of Congress from the XIX district of Ohio. It so happens that Gen. Garfield is at the same time the full member of the present Congress, a member elect of the Senate from Ohio, and the President-elect of the United States. Not having qualified as Senator, as he cannot do until March 4th, next, he can only decline the position tendered to him. We do not recollect an instance in the history of our country exactly like this, where three elective offices happened to be piled upon the shoulders of one man at the same time.

No President has ever resigned, and it is not specified in the Constitution to whom he may resign, although that instrument provides how the place may be filled in case of vacancy, however occurring.

There was a grand review of the ships composing the North Atlantic fleet of seven ships, at which were present the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Navy, other members of the government, and gentlemen and ladies of eminence. The place of the review was Hampton roads. The Tennessee was the largest of the fleet, being 500 men, and the Yantic, a small yacht, is the smallest, comprising only 150 men. The Minnesota, the Constitution, the Saratoga, and the Portsmouth are the training ships for boys. The President was entertained on board the Tennessee by Admiral Wyman at 11 o'clock of the first day, and then proceeded to Fort Monroe where he reviewed the forces at the Fort.

Judge Wylie of the District of Columbia Court, discharged Perry who was brought from Indiana on a requisition of Gov. Jarvis. The charge against Perry was forgery in North Carolina. He was one of the prominent colored men who influenced the colored people to the Indiana exodus. The indictment was discharged because it was defective, and Judge Wylie observed that "the whole moral atmosphere of the case was suspicious."

Ten cases of yellow fever at Key West and two deaths.

The Rev. Dr. Roswell C. Hitchcock has succeeded Dr. Adams as President of the Union Theological Seminary of New York. He was born in Maine in 1817, graduated at Amherst College and at the Andover Theological Seminary. He was Professor of Natural and Revealed Religion in Bowdoin College and afterwards filled the chair of Church History in Union Theological Seminary. He is one of the most powerful of his class of theological scholars in America.

WHAT SHALL BE THE FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF THE OLD NORTH STATE.

For the Wilmington Post.

GENERAL REMARKS.

SIR:—A Democracy, not the party falsely so called, but a real Democracy, is a form of government where all are equal before the law, where every man has a right to vote who shall rule over him and how the taxes he pays shall be expended. This sort of a government is designed for the benefit of the whole people and no one can tell what is for the benefit of the whole people as well as themselves if they are intelligent enough to know. All other forms of government are based on the good of the ruling class, and benefit the people only as far as they are obliged to exist. A true Democracy seeks the good of every individual in the state.

The very fact that a government is based on the will of the people implies that they are intelligent enough to know their needs. What does a man who cannot read or write, bred among the mountains know of the interests of the fishermen in the eastern part of the state? And what do the fishermen know of the turpentine or lumber business, or mining? All these industries affect every man's welfare throughout the state. But can the ignorant laborer or farmer know what is for the best good? No, he is led by others and is likely to vote so as to injure himself. Here is the unjust and oppressive road law, which should be opposed by every honest man, but very many will be foolish enough to support it.

HOW IGNORANT PEOPLE CHEAT THEMSELVES.

Let us glance at a government of the popular kind among a people about as those of North Carolina. The ignorant don't know how to vote. A few unscrupulous leaders start up and claim to be great friends of the people. Here are school funds, and a railroad is to be built. Why put your funds into the road? "Don't you see, if you can get a railroad, it will make you rich and then you can school your children better?" And when the road is built

it is managed in some way so that the bonds are worthless, but just before election the top-notch have money to lend, without security, may be? When the crowd tried to sing for the fox, she dropped the cheese into his mouth. So the people are cheated out of their money, and poor and ignorant, their "friends" can easily manage them. Their votes only injure themselves and keep their "friends" in power. An ignorant man with a ballot is like a child with a razor or a monkey with a powder horn.

CITIES TWEED.

Let the wise men get into power. They of course mean to stay. Why get what you don't care to keep? Government is not for the people, it is for their own pockets. Having got hold of the state pocket-book they can carry all elections, do as they please.

Witness the Tweed ring in New York City stealing its millions of dollars, and then asking the people what they are going to do about it. They will change the Constitution and laws so as to keep in power and the people will be deprived of any voice in the matter. Taxes will grow heavier, the business interests of the state will be neglected, and the poor having no defender, will grow still poorer.

HOW MEN ARE CHEATED BY OTHERS.

But men in power are never satisfied. Sooner or later some one will manage to control the rest and by some masterly stroke place himself at the head and endeavor to stay there for his lifetime. The government will then be really, perhaps openly, a monarchy. But the oppressed and trodden down will sometime rise. They have no rank, no friends, no property, nothing but life to lose and all to gain by revolt. After disastrous civil war a popular government may be established, only to be gradually overpowered as before, leaving the poor still poorer. No hope for the ignorant poor man then, except under a free government where the most are educated.

FREE OR DESPOTIC.

Shall we have a free government or a despotism? Look at our state. Thirty-two out of one hundred cannot read. In heathen Japan, only one in ten cannot read. Look at Wisconsin, with almost exactly the same population and the same revenue paid to the United States government. Three men in one hundred cannot read or write. Two millions of dollars are paid annually for schools and there are 161 days of schools, for every scholar per year. North Carolina pays one-third of a million a year and have, oh! shame! only 46 days of schools to each scholar per year. Just as a child gets fairly at his books he has to stop and in the next ten months forgets all he knew. No other state in the Union has so short a period of schooling.

GOV. JARVIS.

By the way, Gov. Jarvis, how much school money was "economized" this year by not being expended? Did, oh! did any of it get used by mistake for "campaign purposes"? "Speak on brother." Why do I pay a tax on Webster's Dictionary? Are you taxed on your family Bible, Governor.

FREE GOVERNMENT BASED ON INTELLIGENCE.

Education is the foundation of free government, but who will believe that he has to pay taxes on every book which is given him, because he is so poor he is not able to buy one. Why, a blind negro, looking for a black cat in a dark cellar at midnight, can't help seeing that the Democratic party mean to oppress and enslave every mother's son they can find, first making him ignorant, then poor, then taking him down and choking him. They are led exactly toward the despotism and the insecurity of life and property, of which I have spoken. Talk of a white man's government! Just when they get what they want, they will drop the poor white man and he will have to struggle along beside the negro. He can't help himself but must remember that he helped vote for the party that killed him. Poor white men! If you want to save your children from degradation, leave the Democratic party.

A FRIEND IN NEED.

Goldsboro, Oct. 15, 1880.

A Victoria dispatch says: "A large public meeting was held last night to consider Canada's default in the matter of the Island Railway Resolutions, expressing the belief that the province would be better off as a crown colony if the railway obligations of the Dominion are not fulfilled. The speeches were generally distinguished for their quiet and friendly tone toward Canada and Sir John Macdonald's Government."

General Walker, the Chief of the Census Bureau, will probably send to Congress all the necessary information upon which to base a reappointment of Congressional representation.

CITY ITEMS.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

Go to church.

Plenty of fruit in market, tropical as well as native.

The Compresses are running night and day now.

There were two internments in Oakdale this week.

The receipts of cotton at this port yesterday foot up 1,313.

There were two internments in Pine Forest Cemetery this week.

A skating rink is to be opened on Front street in a few days.

The Register of Deeds has issued three marriage licenses during the week.

Dr. T. S. Burbank has gone to Wilmington, Martin county, to practice medicine.

Mr. Jas. S. Melvin was stricken with paralysis on Thursday, and is now in a very critical condition.

A flat loaded with cotton was suuged and sank near Kelly's Cove on Monday last. The cotton was saved.

Heavy rains in the interior have caused a freshet in the river. There had been a rise of 25 feet on Saturday.

People with thin heads of hair should use Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer to make the hair grow out thicker.

A valuable cow, the property of Mr. Jos. L. Barlow, was found dead on Eighth street with a pistol shot wound her side.

Dr. M. J. DeRossett's condition is thought to be better, but it is still in critical. He will be brought to this city as soon as possible.

When you feel a cough or bronchial affection creeping on the lungs, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and cure it before it becomes incurable.

Sheriff Manning turned over to the County Treasurer on Monday last \$1,370.35. Of this amount \$3,329.79 belonged to the General Fund and \$1,040.56 to the Special Fund.

Mr. John Butler of Bladen county, made his first visit to Wilmington on Friday. He is 82 years old and has lived all of his life within 50 miles of Wilmington, but has never before paid us a visit.

Henry Van Nortwick, of Toledo, Ohio, says:—A friend prevailed upon me to try an "Only Lung Pad," and I obtained immediate relief from a racking cough. I know the Pad helped me. —See ad.

The 67th Presbyterian Synod of North Carolina is in session in Raleigh. Rev. Jos. R. Wilson, D. D., Rev. C. M. Payne, and Messrs. Alex. Sprunt, Esq., and B. F. Hall, Esq., are in attendance from this city.

H. E. Hodge, Cambridge, Michigan, says:—I have been afflicted with Asthma for years, an "Only Lung Pad" gave me immediate relief. I can recommend it as the greatest remedy ever produced. —See ad.

We have received from J. H. Ennis, Raleigh, Turner's Almanac and State Record for 1881, for which, thanks. It is a cheery old Almanac, brim full of accurate information about a great variety of subjects.

Mrs. J. B. Wilson, Tiffin, Ohio, says:—I have worn an Improved Excelsior Kidney Pad, and received more relief than from all remedies I have ever tried. I cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers. —See ad.

Van Stone & Crosby, Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Toledo, Ohio, says:—We have sold large quantities of the Excelsior Kidney Pad, and have been surprised at the unsparing satisfaction given by the use. —See ad.

"MAGUIEN FERTY"—By Emile Zola, author of "Nana," &c. Peterson & Brothers. Translated from the French. It is a fine story of thrilling interest in every page. These publications of Peterson & Brothers of these fascinating French works of Emile Zola put the reading public of romance under great obligations to them.

The Library Association are preparing for a series of lectures this winter. We learn that Rev. Dr. E. A. Yales and Rev. Dr. Wilson, of this city, and Dr. Eugene Grison of Raleigh, have accepted invitations. We also learn that the Lecture Committee are contemplating sending invitations to the Rev. Moses Hoge, D. D., of Richmond, and the Rev. Chas. F. Drama, D. D., LL. D., of New York.

Will the Post inform its many readers when (if ever) the citizens of Wilmington will be allowed to hold an election for municipal officers? Or is it understood that the present city officers are to hold over ad libitum?
Respectfully,
C. SHARP.

NOTICE.
The members of the Fifth Ward Republican Club, are requested to meet at their club room at 7 o'clock, Tuesday evening, Nov. 16th, for the purpose of making preparations to celebrate our glorious victory on the 22nd instant.
W. E. N. SELLERS,
President.

TO THE GRAND UNITED ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.—In consequence of my not having received communications from the Grand Secretary relative to the definite action on the *Endowment Fund Proposition*, my report is not ready for this issue of the Post, but will certainly be published in the next issue (next Sunday).
Respectfully in F. L. & T.
GEO. W. PRICE, JR.

Sheriff Manning and Paddison met in the Court House Tuesday last, and canvassed the vote of the 12th Senatorial District, which was as follows:—
Scott, 3,356
Worth, 2,264
Sheppard, 696

Mr. H. E. Scott was declared elected and his certificate of election was made out and handed to him.

LEA GRANDE FLORENE, sequel to "The Strangers of Paris" by Adolph Belot, French, Peterson & Brothers, is another of those modern French romances now read with so much pleasure in America. It deals in love, jealousy, heroism, wily devotion, trickery and crime, and shows the great insight of the author into human nature and its motives of action.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAIL LETTINGS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 15, 1880.
PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 P. M. of January 10, 1881, for carrying the mails of the United States upon the routes, and according to the schedule of arrival and departure specified by the Department, in the State of North Carolina, from July 1, 1881, to June 30, 1884. Lists of routes, with schedules of arrivals and departures, instructions to bidders, with forms for contracts and bonds and all other necessary information, will be furnished upon application to the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

HORACE MAYNARD,

Postmaster General.

nov 16:

UNITED STATES SALE OF 32,480

ACRES OF LAND IN CHEROKEE,

GRAHAM AND CLAY COUNTIES

N. CAROLINA.

BY virtue of section 220, Revised Statutes of the United States, the undersigned will offer at public auction at the United States Court House in the City of Raleigh, N. C., on Thursday the 24th of November, 1880, the following described lands consisting of about 32,480 acres in the above named counties acquired by the United States in payment of debt, the same conveyed by the State of N. Carolina to E. B. Crockett by sundry deeds dated November 20, 1862 under designation of the following numbered grants, each being described in the deed of the State of N. Carolina to the said (Crockett) thereby, recorded in the Office of the Secretary of State of N. Carolina as also in the deed of 1871 between Crockett and said Crockett to the United States dated March 15, 1869, recorded in book "M" pages 241 to 243. Cherokee County records such grants being known and numbered and containing the quantity of land as follows: viz. tract numbered 3802 of 600 acres, 300 of 200 acres, 200 to 1200 inclusive each of 60 acres, 200 of 20 acres, 200 to 250 inclusive each of 100 acres, 250 to 300 inclusive each of 60 acres, and No. 333 of 60 acres.

TERMS OF SALE, one-half cash, balance in one year with interest secured on the property, or all cash at the purchaser's option. A deposit of \$20 required from successful bidder at time of sale if sold to a body and of less per cent. if sold in parcels. A conveyance will be made by the United States of all its right and title. The Government reserves the right of sale and to prevent unreasonable speculation.

K. RAYNER,

Attorney of the Treasury.

JOHN SHERMAN,

Secretary of the Treasury.

oct 15:

Secretary's Office.

WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. CO.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 2, 1880.

THE FORTY-FIFTH Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company will be held in Wilmington, at the office of the Company, on Tuesday, the 16th of November next.

oct 15:

J. W. THOMPSON,

Secretary.

THE WILMINGTON POST.
JOSEPH C. ABBOTT, EDITOR.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
SUNDAY MORNING, NOV. 14, 1880.

If we remember the surprise with which the announcement of Cabinets usually have taken the people, it will be decided that there is nothing gained by making up a Cabinet for Garfield. Hayes took everybody by surprise except in case of Sherman. Grant as he entered his first term nonplussed all the old politicians and statesmen, by his nominations—by such selections as Stuart and Bore. It is as much an art to cast the parts of a Cabinet as it is for a theatrical manager to cast the parts of a star company. Lincoln's first Cabinet was remarkable in this respect. W. H. Seward and Salmon P. Chase who were aspirants against him, and old Simon Cameron one of the old guard. Gideon Wells surprised everybody by the vigor with which he recalled a vagrant navy and then managed it, and Montgomery Blair swung into the Cabinet column the Blair flag, and Caleb Smith and Bates, came from good followings. We do not believe that Garfield will make a personal Cabinet, as overriding proprieties. It is doubtful if he summons unexpected men. A cosmopolitan as he is himself, he will probably put into a Cabinet which does not represent cliques, or schemes, or is inconsistent with the broad scope of real Republicanism. As guessing at it, without having heard a word *ex cathedra*, we would say that the next Cabinet would be likely to give satisfaction to the good sense and patriotism of the country—to the vast business interests of the Nation—as well as to the better aspirations of our civilization. For short it will not be a Cabinet of nobodies but will fit the situation.

A nice mess has turned up in regard to Barnum's pretended Chinese letter. The fellow known as Morey, a reputed, brother-in-law of the Lynn Morey, has made confession that he was crammed in Lawrence, Mass., by a fellow named Clarke, billiard saloon keeper, and another named John Sanborn, a lawyer. They sent him to New York to testify to a lie. In New York Morey was quartered at the rooms of the Democratic National Committee. Every word in his testimony in the Philip case was a lie, and he had been drilled to tell it. When he returned to Lawrence, after giving his testimony, he received \$150. from the National Democratic Committee, in a check on the National Park Bank, which was cashed in Lynn. A police officer named Birmingham, in the role he was to play in regard to the Morey letter. This is fine business, and one of the richnesses which clustered around Barnum's headquarters.

Edwin Booth, in his appearance in Hamlet in Princess Theatre in London seems to have confused the English critics. The English have an actor named Irving whom they regard as a very extraordinary Hamlet. Of course our glorious Booth's Hamlet is quite different from that of any living actor. Forset was noisy and declamatory, and Feichter affected the narrative style. Old Junius Brutus Booth, the father of Edwin, for a long time held a foremost place in London in all of Shakespeare's plays, but he was loud and bold. Among all the noted Hamlets of the last half century no one has equalled Edwin Booth in Hamlet as he understands the character. The flavor of gentle melancholy, and the evidence of exquisite training, and the languid absent-mindedness of his lunacy is not seen in any other actor.

Judge William J. Clarke, reassumes the charge of the Raleigh Signal, of which he is the proprietor, but which has been conducted by the Republican State Committee during the late canvass, and announces that while it will be devoted to the progress of literature and science, with the intention of making it a welcome visitor to every family in the state. Mrs. Mary Bayard and Clarke will resume the department for ladies, as before, and there will be rare qualities in its staff of writers. It ought to succeed.

The Gastonia Gazette relates that two young ladies of that town, one of Democratic and the other of Republican prejudices, got into a dispute which resulted in threats, though not in blows. Also, that two of the Simonton College girls at Stateville, of opposite politics, fell into a dispute over the Presidential question, and came to blows so that one got a black eye while the other lost a handful of hair. The girls were parted by their friends, but another collision was feared.

Chalmers, one of the most fiery of the Confederate Brigadiers in Congress, has managed to steal an election for third time. He represents what is known as the Shoestring District in Mississippi. His unquestioned Republican majority is at least 17,000. Chalmers stole it in 1876 and again in 1878 by bulldozing the negroes and by counting out their votes. This year he had unusually hard work either to come his own party or to scare off the negroes. The result was that his op-

ponent polled about 1,200 majority. This has been thrown out and 6,000 returned for Chalmers. Perhaps he will get his seat, and perhaps he won't.

The article which is copied into the columns of the Post to-day from the National Republican, is not in any measure unreasoning. It protrudes boldly before the public a question which nobody has hitherto said anything about, but which nearly everybody has been thinking about. What treatment the fraudulently elected persons like Chalmers of the so-called shoestring district, and many others are to receive at the hands of the next House of Representatives, will very possibly take tangible form in the broader question whether fraudulent majorities are hereafter to sit in our Congresses.

There is the usual amount of rattle-brained craziness in a letter which Senator Hill of Georgia has just written to S. B. Chittenden, a defeated Republican of New York. Among the paradoxes and grotesque solecisms of this wild production, are Mr. Hill's assertions that there is to be a disruption of the states into several monarchies, or the absolute consolidation into one empire; his proposition to smash eternally the northern Democratic and Republican parties so as to leave the southern Democrats, whom he is careful to have preserved intact, to pick up the *disjecta membra* and make a new party; his proposition to Tylerize, or Andrew Johnsonize Garfield, and the soft-sawder with which he covers him; and with what sublime modesty he informs his friend Chittenden that, "nevertheless, we, [the solid south] shall avert all revolution, not to win Republican praise, or to avoid Republican abuse—for either is impossible—but solely because it is right, and we are determined to preserve the peace of the country. How long human nature can bear this I do not know. It is unjustly unparalleled, and wrong that ought to cover the north with blushes." That is, to have elected Garfield. But his last sentence is wonderful, and in Ben. Hill's own particular and personal line: "Garfield has no idea how I feel toward him, and how anxiously I wish for his success, and I suppose if he did know, he, like Mr. Hayes, would be afraid it would injure him with his party."

Ben is the mad bull of politics.

A NOT NOTICED INCIDENT.

In the Atlanta (Ga.) Republican appears a letter, dated "Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 22, '80," and relating outrages, round by the way of Atlanta, which we confess to have escaped our notice. That our cynical Charlotte contemporaries should not have furnished us the information, we are not surprised, because no one of them do us the honor to exchange with us.

This letter relates in substance, that on the day before "Governor of the state, Mr. Jarvis, addressed about 250 people in the afternoon," and that at "about 8 p. m. the crowd passed through the principal streets" consisting of "about two hundred mounted horsemen," "July prepared for any emergency," and "all stimulated by that stimulant peculiar to the Democracy of the solid south," many of them being red shirt riders, so stimulated that they could "with difficulty, keep the saddle." Two companies of these were gentlemen from the town of Lancaster, South Carolina, "being of Wade Hampton's constituency," and were in a "drunken frenzy," when Gen. J. M. Leach commenced a speech, to an audience a part of whom were colored people "behaving in a quiet and orderly manner, and seemed to enjoy the occasion."

It seems that at about this time "a colored church where the speakers stand" and "quite a number of freedmen" in the street in front of it behaving themselves well enough. But this was too exasperating to be endured by the red shirted gentry. We give the exact language of the correspondent, viz: "About a dozen of the red shirts proceeded to look after the colored folks; the result was that a fight immediately commenced. They chose for their first victim a small boy about 14 years of age. One of the red shirts struck him. The boy immediately knocked the fellow down, and ran, pursued by the white leaguers who were firing at him as he ran. The boy was caught by a policeman; who in order to save himself from the pistol shots, was compelled to release him, and fortunately the boy escaped without serious injury. The ball was now fairly opened. Pistol shots were heard in all the streets, near the speakers stand."

What became of Gov. Jarvis, Gen. Leach and "the lesser lights" is thus described: "The meeting stopped. Gov. Jarvis, Mr. Leach and the lesser lights of Democracy took refuge in the Hotel adjoining, and abandoned the colored folks to the tender mercies of the organized, who were prepared for the occasion."

While the Democratic dignitaries were regaling themselves at the Central Hotel, the following entertainment was going on for the citizens of Charlotte, and it is also given in the glowing language of the correspondent:

All seemed to be armed. Several horsemen rode to where the colored folks were holding their festival, shouting for Hancock and waving pistols, and soon commenced firing on the colored people assembled in front of the building, who immediately scattered for safety. The Hall was filled mostly with women and children who now

seemed to be completely at the mercy of the red shirts. Several resolute men, among whom was the editor of the Charlotte Observer, to his credit be it said, prevented them from obtaining access to the Hall, when they commenced firing through the windows. The front of the building shows where fully a dozen pistol balls, aimed at the defenceless negroes are lodged.

Many of the occupants leaped from the back windows to the ground, and escaped. During this time, when a negro could be seen on the street he was immediately attacked; several were quite severely bruised, but none dangerously hurt. They ran and made good their escape.

And all this went on in the charming city of Charlotte, and the outside world knew nothing about it, till it was published to the inhabitants of the Capital of Georgia. Admitting the creditable conduct of the editor of the Charlotte Observer and the other resolute men who prevented the entrance of the red shirts into the Hall where the festival was, it is impossible to withhold from him further approval for keeping still about the affair, on account of mortification and disgust at that mounted Democracy. They were a part of "the lesser lights" who did not run away, as the Governor and General Leach did.

The Republican itself proceeds to a column of comment, editorially, on this outrage, saying, after a few remarks on the "chivalry of the Old North State," "Such was the riot at Jonesboro, Camilla, Union Springs, Darien, and the outrageous massacre at Macon." * * "Let the heathen rage in North Carolina if they will, * * but let Methodism or religion of some sort, reign in Georgia, and let the Governor [Colquitt] execute justice and maintain peace."

Now let Democrats of the decent stripe (such exist in all the southern states, although a hopeless minority single handed), unite with the Republicans in Georgia, North Carolina, Alabama and every southern state, and render such outrages impossible. Are the Jonesboro ruffians to go scot free?

We are at the commencement of a new deal, and if the Governor of Georgia is what he says he is, he can maintain peace, ensure tranquility, prevent murder, give the people a free vote and fair count, if he does this he will deserve well at the hands, not alone of the colored Republicans who seated him where he is, but at the hands of the white men of both parties who opposed him.

Such things as these are suggestive, as to the matter of securing immigrants and capital for the south, and of the cause of such other events as the recent "solid north," and the tornado which swept over that part of the country.

A GOOD MAYOR.

The Norfolk Sentinel says that for the first time since 1868 has that city enjoyed the luxury of a fair election. This the Sentinel says is due to its Mayor Col. William Lamb. After citing the outrages of other days, it says:

Tuesday quiet reigned, every man having a clear right to vote, voted. The officers of the law, the police, who have heretofore been used as the instrument to browbeat Republicans, preserved order and their proper places. Drunkenness was a rarity on the part of the electors, and whiskey was banished from the polls. The ballots were honestly counted and the returns will express the wish of the people.

It is not our custom to lend in laudations of any public officer when he but performs the duties of his office, but the happy results above mentioned are in a great degree attributable to one individual, and we propose to give him his full meed of praise. That man was our Mayor William Lamb.

We congratulate the city upon a chief magistrate who, in the place of his social circle and the precedents of his predecessors has accomplished this work, and we congratulate the Mayor upon the encomium found on the tongue of every good citizen. "Well done thou good and faithful servant."

It seems that in Norfolk under Mayor Lamb "every man having a clear right to vote, voted." It was not as it was in Wilmington where more than a thousand voters were deprived of the right of voting in consequence of the inefficiency, or, what is thought by many to be the case, the deliberate design, in pursuance of concerted plans, to cheat the voters. But it cannot be expected that a party which would be guilty of devising and getting through the legislature, a charter so hideously infamous as that of Wilmington, would not conspire to open cheating at the polls.

THE OUTLOOK IN VIRGINIA.

There is a good deal of boasting going now-a-days among the Democrats as to Virginia. But it is evident that the condition of Mahone's combination is very healthy. Our attention has been attracted by an editorial article in the Norfolk Day Book, a Readjuster paper, discussing the effects of their defeat in the late election by the Funders. The article contends that in addition to the Republican and Readjuster strength among the people, and the power of co-operation which is open to them, not having been abandoned, they still have the control of the legislature, the state officers elected by that body, and two members of the House of Representatives, and Gen. Mahone as U. S. Senator. It strikes one that this is an important vantage ground, if it is judiciously used. The Day Book says: "The Readjusters are not conquered or vanquished, nor have they lost anything that they had really gained. It is true, they have had a slight set back in the battle, but what of that? What cause

does not sometimes meet adversity, and what cause is worth contending for that cannot stand adversity sometimes."

It adds that they are a young and vigorous party of the people and know no such word as fail; that "they have the control of the political power and machinery of the state, of Congress, and of the United States Senate." It is significant, as throwing light on Gen. Mahone's probable course in the Senate, that the Day Book confidently says: "They have now, or after March 4th, the political power of the National Administration to help them on in the glorious work of reform and progress." In confirmation of the above it must be borne in mind that Dr. Zundorf, Republican, has been elected in the Norfolk district, and Jorgensen, Republican, is elected in the Petersburg district. Also that three Readjusters are elected.

AN HONEST CONGRESS.

[From the National Republican.]

The incoming Congress has one duty to perform, not only to itself, but to the country, which it will assuredly discharge with faithfulness unless we entirely misapprehend its character and sense of right and justice. It is high time that the people of the United States should be taught that honest elections must precede the occupation of seats in the House of Representatives of this nation. They must learn that rascality of any sort or intimidation of any character cannot be recognized as stepping-stones to seats in that body. We have had too much of that in the past for the credit of Congress and the welfare of the country. The three last Congresses have presented marked instances of the subverting of the popular will and the character of the government by corrupt and illegal agencies. The political character of the House of Representatives during these Congresses and that of the present Senate has been changed from Republican to Democratic by a gross subversion of the popular will in the south. This thing has been tolerated much longer than the national well-being will justify, and it is high time that a remedy should be applied to this crying evil.

Let the next House, therefore, draw the line closely between rascality and honest elections and allow no member, no matter from what state or district, to occupy a seat under an evident despoiling of any party or people of their suffrage under any pretext whatever. Any Representative who claims a seat in the House of Representatives under a certificate which clearly covers a suppression of the popular voice by intimidation or fraud of any character which has shaped the result, should be promptly excluded from a seat as a member, and either the contestant should be seated or the case should be referred back to the people; and this policy should be pursued until the legislative department of this government shall be constituted of members who represent a majority of the people, that majority being ascertained under an election in which every voter is permitted to vote once and have his vote honestly counted. In the late election this issue was brought prominently to the front and was pronounced upon by the popular judgment, and the verdict as presented in the result is clear and decisive. The people demand and will insist upon free and honest elections, and they will not hold the next House of Representatives blameless if it does not inaugurate effective reforms in this regard and provide ample safeguards against intimidation and fraud in the future elections relating to this government. It has the power, and it will be held responsible for its wise and just exercise. At every other point this nation is strong, but in its elections, where the perpetuity of the republic depends upon an honest and free ballot and a fair count, it is weaker by far than it should be, and at that point centres the great danger to Republican institutions. We do not in this line of remark refer to trumped-up claims, but only to those where intimidation and fraud have clearly shaped the result.

THE FIRST DISTRICT.

The Elizabeth City Carolinian asserts that Grandy, Republican, is elected in the first district. Of course there has been fraud there.

From all the reports received up to going to press we are convinced that Cyrus W. Grandy is elected by a decided majority. Of course the Democrats, through their partisan canvassing boards, which meets to-day will attempt to count him out, but justice will be done by the incoming Congress. This district will be represented by Hon. Cyrus W. Grandy in the next Congress. Mark the prediction!

Thursday week will be 83 on the 10th of this month, and he cast his sixty-second vote on Tuesday last. He was seen going to the polls leaning on the arm of President Morris, of the Board of Aldermen. After he had cast his vote for Garfield and Arthur he expressed himself happy. "I am glad," he remarked, "that I have been spared to see freedom and prosperity prevailing all over the glorious land, and every year hereafter will make it stronger and greater."—New York Telegram.

The wedding of Miss Jessie Cameron, daughter of Senator Don Cameron, and Mr. William Horoblower Bradley, son of Justice Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, will take place on the 17th inst., in Harrisburg. A daughter of Senator Bayard will be one of the bridesmaids.

THE REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

AN ADDRESS OF CONGRATULATION FROM THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The following address is issued by the Republican National Committee: HEADQUARTERS REP. NATIONAL COMMITTEE, No. 211 Fifth-ave. NEW YORK, Nov. 8, 1880.

The Republican National Committee presents to the country a resume of the sweeping victory won by our party on Tuesday, November 2, which has been cheerfully accepted by all thoughtful and patriotic men and by the great business and commercial interests of the nation.

Garfield and Arthur have received 213 electoral votes, and will be inaugurated President and Vice-President March 4, 1881. The actual result in New Jersey, California and Nevada is so close that it cannot be ascertained until the official count is made, but we have reason to believe that at least one and perhaps two of these states have given their electoral votes to our candidates.

The popular majority for Garfield and Arthur will not fall short of 520,000 in the northern states. The majority of General Hancock in the northern states will hardly reach 1,800.

If the Republicans of the south had been permitted to vote as they wished, and to "have their votes counted as they were cast," at least six of these states would have recorded majorities ranging from five to forty thousand for our ticket. The majorities, therefore, claimed by our adversaries in most of the southern states we regard as unworthy of consideration.

We have carried the legislature of every northern state except Nevada, where a straight out Democrat will be elected to succeed Mr. Sharon. After the 4th of March next the United States Senate will stand 37 Republicans, 37 Democrats, and 2 Independents. Two southern states given to the Democrats in the above estimate are yet to elect Senators, and it is not unlikely that we shall secure one of them.

In the Lower House of Congress we have not less than 15 majority. No officer of the present Congress can reduce or imperil this majority except by a revolutionary act.

Garfield and Arthur have been elected by unparalleled popular majorities in that portion of the country where the right of every citizen is recognized to vote as he pleases and have his ballot honestly counted. The result in the intelligent and free north is a chaste and loud answer to the indecent manner in which our adversaries have waged the whole of their campaign—Republicans may be assured that no after-thought of two or three mortified and desperate leaders of the minority, writhing under their party censure, will be allowed to trifle with this mighty verdict or prevent the organization of the government on the appointed day by the resolute men chosen to administer it.

S. W. DORSEY, Sec'y.

Political.

It is a mistake to suppose that the Readjusters are crushed in Virginia. Secretary McPherson of the National Congressional Committee has been presented with a splendid gold headed cane by his friends.

The wretched forgery about the Chinese letter of Gen. Garfield is in law and on its last legs. There never was greater nor a viler humbug.

The Democratic Congressional Committee is bankrupt for \$25,000. The disheartened and hopeless Democracy don't seem disposed to raise the money, and one printer in Washington will lose \$10,000 for paper furnished.

Attention is called to the address of congratulation of ex-Senator Dorsey, Secretary of the Republican National Committee.

The Tribune hints that many of the speeches delivered on the Republican side during the campaign just ended are worthy of preservation. Such efforts as those of Blaine, Conkling, Sherman, Evans, and Ingalls will repay a second perusal. If the Democratic National Committee has any fund on hand they couldn't put it to a better use than distributing a few copies of these speeches.

That old jockey, W. H. Barnum, who was mixed up with Tilden's ciphering, is now exercising his mud-died brain on the question of whether Garfield's 213 electoral votes were not fraudulently cast. This old fool had better confine himself to the Chinese rookbook.

The total majorities for Garfield are 529,252, and for Hancock 466,665—Garfield's popular majority is 73,217.

The Republican Majority in Oregon is 600.

Small, colored, is said to be elected from the Beaufort district in South Carolina and Mackey from the Charleston district.

Reports begin to come from the solid South. In Newberry county, South Carolina, the colored men tried to vote. Result, 2 killed and 4 wounded; all colored; no whites injured. At Johnston, 1 negro killed and 13 wounded; no whites hurt. At Cone Crossing, 3 colored men wounded, 1 not expected to recover; no whites injured.

The election in Tennessee had a marked effect on state bonds, which have risen from \$30 to \$45. Horace Maynard, it is believed, will certainly be chosen Senator. Great surprise was caused by the defeat of Casey Young in the Memphis Congressional district.

The official vote of the Norfolk district stands:—Goode, Democrat, 9,762; Lacy, Readjuster, 3,464; Deszendorf, Republican, 44,797. Deszendorf's majority over both, 1,500.

Latham, Democrat, is reported to be elected over Grandy, Republican, by 220 majority, with Tyrrell, Hyde and Dave to hear from.

The Charleston News and Courier publishes a dispatch that "seventy-five young men went down from Augusta, Ga., to Aiken" in response to an alarm in dispatch that the negroes were going to burn the town. The result was a tremendous Democratic majority in a county which has a "normal" Republican majority of at least 1,000.

GOSPEL ABOUT GARFIELD.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, who visited Mentor a few days ago, gives to that paper certain family items as to Garfield and his every day life, which will interest, to doubt, our readers.

By this time Gen. Garfield returned and handed me a cigar. I don't smoke, but I put it in my pocket for a friend, and then remarked: "I have been talking with Major Swain about your term as Congressman. I was wondering whether or not you would resign." "That will be settled," he replied, "by the future President. A gentleman then asked the General to write his autobiography in his daughter's album, and also a motto. He took the album and wrote in a remarkably clear hand, 'J. A. Garfield, Mentor, Ohio, November 8, 1880.'"

As he finished the date he exclaimed, "This date puts me in mind of something. It was just thirty-one years ago to-day that I began my career as a teacher. I was employed to teach a district school in Bolton, about a mile from where I was born. I had only seven pupils. It was corn-busking time, and most of the big boys were employed."

Here he paused for a moment, as if taking a mental

RETROSPECT OF HIS EVENTFUL LIFE

If so occupied, the recollections were pleasant ones, for dipping his pen again in the ink, he smiled as he wrote: "I hail the beauty and hopefulness of youth, J. A. G." As he handed back the book he said: "I hope your little girl may enjoy a long and happy life."

By this time the train for Cleveland drew up to the station, and the General and his folks got on board. The cars were pretty well crowded. The passengers did not recognize their distinguished fellow voyagers, and it was with some difficulty that Mrs. Garfield was provided with a seat alongside of an elderly lady, who piled her traps on the floor to make room for the future mistress of the White House.

HOW MRS. GARFIELD LOOKS.

Just here it may be out of place to give a little pen picture of the wife of the next President. She is a trifle above or above or about the average height of women, spare in flesh, with dark hair combed plaited, with just one wave at the temples. Her eyes are dark and brilliant, and she has a very kind motherly look. She was dressed in black silk with heavy plaited skirt, and wore a chip bonnet trimmed with white-colored ribbon. Across her arm she carried a gray wrap. From her appearance I should take her to be about 45 years old. Those who know her speak most eulogistically about her, and ascribe much of Garfield's success in life to her influence over him.

After the train stopped General Garfield stood in the car aisle alongside his wife for a couple of moments, when the brakeman found him a seat several chairs back of where his wife was sitting. It soon became noised about that General Garfield was aboard, and several of the passengers wept up and shook hands and congratulated him. He received all very kindly. By and by the conductor came around collecting tickets, and the General pulled out his pocket book, and handing him a \$2 bill, said:—

"I forgot to get tickets at the station until it was too late; take out the fare for myself and wife." [MAM.—General Garfield holds no pass over the Lake Shore Road.]

Upon my observing that nowhere but in a country of Democratic institutions would it be possible for the wife of its next Chief Magistrate to have to accept a seat in a railroad car away from her husband, owing to the exigencies of travel, he replied: "That is as it should be. If any of my old friends or neighbors should feel that he could not come to see me as freely and as unreservedly as ever, I would be pained indeed that such was the case."

HE MEETS PRESIDENT HAYES.

When the train arrived at Cleveland General Garfield saw his father-in-law on board of the St. Louis car, and then escorted his wife to a carriage at the door. In doing so he had to pass by the car of President Hayes, who was about to start for Washington. Happily passing his wife over to the care of Major Swain, General Garfield walked over to the President's car.

HE MEETS PRESIDENT HAYES.

Mr. Hayes reached over the railing,

and the President and next President clasped hands in a very friendly manner. A crowd of some 200 or 300 persons were present, and three cheers were proposed for Garfield, and they were given with a vim, and then three more were given for Hayes. The distinguished gentlemen "conversed for a couple of moments, shook hands again and parted. General Garfield accompanied his wife in the carriage, and, accompanied by Major Herrick, and Amos Townsend, was driven rapidly up town. In a few moments the President's train pulled out for Pittsburgh and the east. During the morning President Hayes held a reception in the Kennard House that was quite well attended.

GARFIELD SHOPPING.

After visiting some of the Federal offices this afternoon, General Garfield devoted his entire time to shopping. He looked at a desk at a furniture store, and bought his boys some clothes at a leading clothier's. Mrs. Garfield purchased some dry goods, and a jewelry store was depicted in the list of establishments visited.

General Garfield and wife, after attending to their shopping, were driven out Euclid avenue to the residence of Dr. Boynton, who is a relative of the Garfields.

THE BARBER CUT HIS HAIR.

Professor Freeman, the colored individual who cut Garfield's hair, was so tickled after he completed the job that he approached Mr. W. Carson, who had brought Garfield in the shop, and said: "Mr. Carson, I am much obliged to you. It was all the heaven I could possibly want, to cut Gen. Garfield's hair." Freeman was unable to work any longer from the superabundance of joy, but went out on the street and purchased a new hat on the strength of his late wonderful achievement, stopping to tell every one who accosted him, "I cut Garfield's hair, I did."

Some inquisitive individual showed Garfield a newspaper containing predictions as to his Cabinet. His only reply was the evasive remark, "That's all news."

An Austrian schoolmistress feels unkindly toward Miss Gladstone, the daughter of the English Premier, and expresses her feelings in a letter to the Vienna New Free Press. Miss Gladstone teaches a school at Hawarden, because she thinks it a good thing for a lady to be useful, and the public praise bestowed upon her for putting her views into practice has reached the Austrian schoolmistress. The latter upbraids the English lady for taking work and bread from some poor young woman who is deprived of a situation because a "lady," whose chief duty, as the schoolmistress thinks, is to be ornamental—chooses to play at keeping school. This Austrian censor would probably hold to the same view, even if she knew that Miss Gladstone created and carried on at her own expense the school that is so fortunate as to have her services as a teacher.

When the celebrated General Wells died, a premium was offered for the best written epitaph on that brave officer. A number of poets of all descriptions entered the competition, and among the rest was one who addressed his communication to the Editor of The Public Ledger, as follows:

He marched without dread or fears
At the head of his bold grenadiers;
And what was more remarkable—nay,
Very particular,
He climbed up rocks that were quite pendicular.

The Almatine Gleaner a Democratic paper of the decent sort is thus disconsolate over the election of Garfield:

The result of the election was a complete surprise to us. We had hoped to see a change in the administration of national affairs; but we were doomed to disappointment. We believed that the necessities of the times demanded a change in the national administration, but we were either mistaken or the people were. We will not stop here to inquire which. The fact stares us in the face that we are beaten. The causes that led to our defeat will be found elsewhere.

The allusion to Mr. Lewis Allen of Peabody as having voted for the secretary's time for President on Tuesday, reminds us that the Hon. Artemus Hale of Bridgewater, Mass., who cast his first vote for Jefferson in 1804, has voted at every Presidential election since, voting, in the Federal hall, in the national elections on Tuesday for Garfield and Arthur. Mr. Hale is blessed with unimpaired mental faculties, and the day before election procured a large wood lot. He is 97 years old and the oldest living ex-Member of Congress.

A few months ago an old gentleman was seen mailing a notice on a fence in Galveston. A friend, passing, said: "Why don't you have the notice put in the paper, where the people can read it?" "Well," said the old gentleman, "if I took it to the newspaper other fellows would get it spoiled wrong, and then somebody might think I didn't know how to spell. The notice read: 'House for rent inchest on peepery-als.'"

The Hon. Dan Dougherty appears to be the only Democrat in this section of the state sufficiently recovered from Tuesday's defeat to crack a joke. The orator was counsel for a defendant in Judge Hays's court on Wednesday, and it happened that his client was a canal-boat captain. "My client, gentlemen of the jury," said Mr. Dougherty, "follows the canal for a living—rather a profitable business about this time."—Lexington News &c.

Leprosy exists to a considerable extent in the Parish of Lafourcade. An attempt to make an official investigation was lately resisted with arms, the lepers and their friends believing that the sufferers were to be isolated on an island in the ocean. The report of the physicians is that the disease is not gaining ground.

The report that the Arctic steamer Jeannette is lost with all on board, is not credited.

WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, NOV. 11, 1889.

According to the statement of the Postmaster at Washington, 200 voters were kept away from the polls at that place.

The membership Raleigh, held with all, arrived in town on Tuesday last, and is commencing by our friend, Capt. D. J. Price.

At a meeting of the Boys in Blue, held on Friday at their Armory, it was decided to have a grand parade and torch-light procession on Monday, Nov. 22nd, 1889, in honor of the election of a Republican President and Congress.

All Ward clubs and organizations desiring to participate, will report to Col. Geo. L. Mabson at 8 o'clock, sharp, on the night of the parade. The line of march will be announced in the next issue of the Post in order to give the citizens a chance to illuminate their houses.

Board of Aldermen.

After a full discussion of the matter, the motion of Alderman Hill was unanimously adopted.

On motion a gas-lamp was ordered to be placed at the corner of Church and Third streets, and oil-lamps were ordered to be placed at Dock and Eleventh streets, and Dock and Twelfth streets.

A petition from John C. Bornemann for permission to erect a wooden building on Market street, was referred to the Committee on Fire Department, with power to act.

On motion, the Board adjourned.

A GAIN OF EIGHT POUNDS IN FORTY-FIVE DAYS.

"About forty-five days ago," writes a gentleman from Mississippi, "I began the Oxygen Treatment, and as regards the effects of it, with a grateful heart I can say that it has proved wonderfully efficacious, even surpassing my most sanguine expectations. My lungs have been much developed, breathing capacity increased, and the cough, which was at times hard and laborous, has almost passed away. My general health has much improved—feel more life-like and energetic, having gained eight pounds in forty-five days." Our Treatise on "Compound Oxygen," which tells all about this remarkable remedy, is sent free. Address Drs. Starke & Pallen, 1109 and 1111 Girard Street Philadelphia, Pa.

We have received from Dr. Thomas F. Wood, the Monthly Bulletin of the N. C. Board of Health for the month of September. It embraces 26 towns, running from Jefferson and Buncombe to New Hanover, Onslow and Halifax. The prevailing diseases in Buncombe during the month, are dysentery and bilious fever, in New Hanover intermittent and remittent fevers, in Mecklenburg the same, and in Wayne, malaria fever and some diphtheria. There was chicken cholera in Granville. The average temperature in the 26 towns does not rise above 85° and does not sink below 65°. To the question, "Are there any efforts made towards improving sanitary condition of town?" there are 13 "yes" and 7 "noes."

William Sprague, a boy fifteen years old, the son of ex-Governor Sprague, fired a pistol at Robert Thompson, his mother's trustee, as he was driving near the scene of the wreck of the Rhode Island. The ball whizzed closely by Mr. Thompson's head. P. S. This has since been denied.

The ten of General Rawlins has placed a monument over the grave of his father, who is buried in the Congressional Cemetery at Washington. For over ten years the grave has been unmarked.

There is a project to build a railroad from Richmond on Pittsburg, Pa., to the great northwest.

"What is the first thing to be done in case of fire?" asked Prof. Stearns, "See the insurance company," promptly answered the boy at the foot of the class, whose father had been burned out once or twice.

"What do you say, Harry, when the lady gives you cake?" said a mother to her offspring, who she wished to teach a few manners. "Why," was the reply, "if it's good, I say 'gimme some more.' That boy was given a copy of Chesterfield."

Garfield's Private Secretary will probably be his nephew, Major Swaine, of the pay corps of the army.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT.—Fourth round of quarterly meetings for the Wilmington District, M. E. Church, south.

Clinton, at Clinton, Nov. 13-14 Coharie, at Newton Grove, Nov. 20-21

L. S. BURKHEAD, Presiding Elder.

MAGNOLA, N. C., Aug. 18th, 1880.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

Nov. 8.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was dull at 42 cents per gallon, with sales to report.

ROBIN.—The market was dull at \$1.35 for Strained and steady at \$1.40 for Good Strained. Sales reported at 1,200 bbls. Good Strained at \$1.40 per bbl.

TAR.—The market was dull at \$2.40 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was firm with sales reported at \$2.80 for Hard, and \$2.80 per bbl for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market opened firm, with sales of 200 bales on a basis of 100 cents per lb for Middling, closing quiet. Futures for November opened barely steady in New York at 10.83 cents and closed weak at 10.85 cents; January opened barely steady at 10.96 cents and closed weak at 10.94 cents. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary,	—	cts	per	lb
Good Ordinary,	9	"	"	"
S. Good Ordinary,	10	"	"	"
Low Middling,	10	"	"	"
Middling,	10	"	"	"
Good Middling,	10	"	"	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	1,311	bales
Spirits Turpentine	270	casks
Rosin,	1,437	bbls
Tar,	226	bbls
Crude Turpentine,	334	bbls

Nov. 8.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quoted dull at 42 cents per gallon, with small sales later in the day at 41 cents.

ROBIN.—The market was dull at \$1.35 for Strained and steady at \$1.40 for Good Strained. No sales to report.

TAR.—The market was firm at \$2.40 per bbl of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm, with sales reported at \$1.80 for Hard and \$2.80 per bbl for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market was quoted firm, with sales of 100 bales on private terms, and 150 do. on a basis of 100 cents per lb for Middling. Futures for November opened barely steady in New York at 10.83 cents and closed at 10.85 cents; January opened barely steady at 10.92 cents and closed at 10.94 cents. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary,	—	cts	per	lb
Good Ordinary,	9	"	"	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	9	"	"	"
Low Middling,	9	"	"	"
Middling,	10	"	"	"
Good Middling,	10	"	"	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	203	bales
Spirits turpentine,	78	casks
Rosin,	744	bbls
Tar,	122	"
Crude turpentine,	392	"

Nov. 9.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 41 cents per gallon, but later 300 casks changed hands at 42 cents.

ROBIN.—The market opened steady at \$1.30 for Strained and \$1.35 for Good Strained. Sales reported of 2,000 bbls Good Strained at quotations.

TAR.—The market was firm at \$2.40 per bbl of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was firm, with sales reported at \$1.80 for Hard, and \$2.80 per bbl for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market was quoted firm, with sales of 250 bales on a basis of 100 cents per lb for Middling, and 110 do on private terms. Futures for November opened steady in New York at 10.82 cents and closed weak at 10.82 cents; January opened steady at 10.90 cents and closed weak at 10.88 cents. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary,	—	cts	per	lb
Good Ordinary,	9	"	"	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	9	"	"	"
Low Middling,	9	"	"	"
Middling,	10	"	"	"
Good Middling,	10	"	"	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	2,356	bales
Spirits turpentine	508	casks
Rosin	1,680	bbls
Tar	111	bbls
Crude turpentine	329	bbls

Nov. 10.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm, at 42 cents per gallon, with sales of 50 casks reported at that price, closing quiet.

ROBIN.—The market was dull at \$1.30 for Strained and \$1.35 for Good Strained. No transactions reported.

TAR.—The market was firm at \$2.40 per bbl, of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was firm, with sales at \$1.80 for Hard, and \$2.80 per bbl for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market was quiet and steady, with sales of 100 bales on a basis of 100 cents per lb for Middling. Futures for November opened quiet and steady in New York at 10.83 cents and closed barely steady at 10.79 cents; January opened quiet and steady at 10.84 cents and closed barely steady at 10.84 cents. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary,	—	cts	per	lb
Good Ordinary,	9	"	"	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	9	"	"	"
Low Middling,	9	"	"	"
Middling,	10	"	"	"
Good Middling,	10	"	"	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	1,47	bales
Spirits Turpentine	281	casks
Rosin,	1,254	bbls
Tar,	136	bbls
Crude Turpentine	19	bbls

Nov. 11.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 42 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 200 casks at that price, closing strong.

ROBIN.—Market was quiet and steady at \$1.30 for Strained and \$1.35 for Good Strained. No transactions reported.

TAR.—The market was firm at \$2.40 per bbl of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was firm, with sales reported at \$1.80 for Hard, and \$2.80 per bbl for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. HARTER'S PURIFIES THE BLOOD.

DR. HARTER'S LIVER TONIC is a preparation of Potassium of Iron, Purified Bark and the Phosphoric Acid, recommended by the Medical Profession, and associated with them for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Weakness of the System, Nervous Prostration, Convulsions from Fevers and Chronic Chills and Fever. It serves every purpose where a Tonic is necessary.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

Is a sure cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and is always PERFECTLY SAFE in the hands of even the most inexperienced persons.

It is a sure and quick remedy for COUGHS, SORE THROAT, CHILLS, and similar troubles; affords instant relief in the most malignant forms of DYSPEPSIA, and is the best known remedy for Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

The Oldest, Best, and Most Widely Known Family Medicine in the World.

It has been used with such wonderful success in all parts of the world for CHOLERA, CHOLERIC DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS that it is considered an unfailing cure for these diseases.

Has stood the test of Forty Years' Constant Use in all Countries and Climates.

It is RECOMMENDED by Physicians, Missionaries, Ministers, Managers of Plantations, Work-Shops, and Factories, Nurses in Hospitals—in short by Everybody, Everywhere, who has ever given it a trial.

IT IS WITHOUT A RIVAL AS A LINIMENT.

It should always be used for Pains in the Back and Side, and brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, Scalds, etc.

No family can safely be without it. It will annually save many times its cost in doctor's bills, and its price brings it within the reach of all. It is sold at 25c, 50c, and \$1 per bottle, and can be obtained from all druggists.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I.

ap 25 ly

COTTON.—The market was quiet and steady, with sales of 310 bales on a basis of 100 cents per lb for Middling. Futures for November opened steady in New York at 10.79 cents, and closed steady at 10.82 cents; January opened steady at 10.85 cents and closed steady at 10.87 cents. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary,	—	cts	per	lb
Good Ordinary,	9	"	"	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	9	"	"	"
Low Middling,	9	"	"	"
Middling,	10	"	"	"
Good Middling,	10	"	"	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	1,216	bales
Spirits Turpentine,	230	casks
Rosin,	1,044	bbls
Tar,	190	bbls
Crude Turpentine,	472	bbls

Nov. 12.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—Market firm, with sales reported of 450 casks at 43 cents per gallon.

ROBIN.—The market was quoted firm, at \$1.35 for Strained and \$1.40 for Good Strained, with sales at quotations.

TAR.—The market was firm at \$2.40 per bbl, of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm, with sales reported at \$1.80 for Hard, and \$2.80 per bbl for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market was quiet and steady, with small sales on a basis of 100 cents per lb for Middling. Futures for November opened steady in New York at 10.85 cents and closed steady at 10.87 cents; January opened steady at 10.89 cents and closed steady at 10.91 cents. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary,	—	cts	per	lb
Good Ordinary,	9	"	"	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	9	"	"	"
Low Middling,	9	"	"	"
Middling,	10	"	"	"
Good Middling,	10	"	"	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	846	bales
Spirits Turpentine,	130	casks
Rosin,	123	bbls
Tar,	172	"
Crude turpentine,	172	"

Immense Success! 120,000 in 30 Days!

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NOTICE.

All persons holding Warranted Lake on excursions, would do well to call on Henry M. Howell for narrative hints and dinner. He is always on hand.

June 26th.

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Sept 25th

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Secretary's Office.

WILMINGTON, COL. & AUG. R. R. CO.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Col. 27, 1880.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Wilmington, on Tuesday, the 16th of November next.

J. W. THOMPSON,

Secretary.

ORGANS

E. B. TREAT